

THE DRUG BILL.

Expensive Item of the Board of Health.

RAYMOND WOULD DO AWAY WITH IT

Law To Reach Sellers of Adulterated Milk Will Be Drawn Up at Once.

TERRITORIAL physicians and the drugs furnished them and paid for out of the Territorial treasury were the subjects of discussion in the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The question of economy in connection with dispensing with the services of the Territorial physicians was brought up by President Raymond. He spoke earnestly in favor of radical changes in that department of the present system of salaries and the furnishing of drugs.

The whole question arose over the requisition of Dr. Malony, a newly-appointed physician for Kona district, Hawaii, who asked for \$44 worth of drugs. It was reported that he was already overdrawn on the drug list. It was questioned whether he should be allowed to overdraw and the discussion finally merged into the question of whether the Territory or the physicians themselves should supply the medicines of their indigent patients. It was stated that in the latter case it would materially cut down the expenses of the Board. Nine thousand dollars had been appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of drugs and of this only \$5,000 had been expended.

President Raymond said he was aware of the labors performed by the Territorial physicians in the country districts where they had to travel many miles a day to treat the sick indigents. In the estimate prepared by him for the next period he had left out the amount for drugs, based on the last appropriation. This did not include the supply for the Honolulu Dispensary, which was on another basis from those in the country. His idea was to employ Territorial physicians and pay them on a scale according to the population of their districts and the amount of ground covered. In other words, it meant a reduction in their incomes. In answer to Dr. Cooper, the president said the largest drug account of any Territorial physician was \$200, but the average was \$125 all around. Dr. Cooper thought for professional men the salaries were small enough and to deduct from their salaries would be to give them an income of but \$400 a year in many instances. To deduct \$200 a year—the cost of the drugs furnished—would work a hardship upon them. If the drugs had to be purchased with money taken from their own pockets the compensation for services rendered would be ridiculously small.

Mr. Dole was of the opinion that for the physicians to contribute drugs out of their own pockets the temptation would be strong with them not to furnish what was really needed. He did not believe they should contribute out of their own pockets what should come from the Territorial treasury. Dr. Emerson agreed with Mr. Dole. The two physicians in the Kona districts were not overpaid for the amount of ground they frequently had to cover in one day. Forty and fifty miles a day were often covered by them in their visitation of the sick ones. Mr. Dole further stated that the tendency of the measure was to make the horse carry more of a load than he was capable of. Dr. Cooper did not think \$200 for drugs in a populous district was a heavy drain upon the treasury. Dr. Raymond said as far as he was concerned personally he desired to see all physicians become wealthy and retire, but he thought the tendency was quite the reverse.

"Doctors go to their graves poorly paid," said he, meditatively, "unless they go in for bonds, stocks and a few other dividend-producing affairs."

"Or cattle ranches," quoth Dr. Cooper. The president took the allusion to his \$100,000 Maui cattle ranch with smiling equanimity.

"However," he continued, "there is no personal feeling in the matter. It is only to reduce the expenses. The calls for drugs have often been for the most expensive quality and entirely unnecessary for public patients. The question of economy is one that this department is bound to consider because as a matter of fact the revenues of the country have been cut down and it is absolutely necessary for this department, as well as in every other, to economize. Two hundred dollars in each case seems small, but in the aggregate it is a large amount to the Government."

"Conditions have changed here. American laws have gone into effect. The rule all over the world is that the indigent persons are not treated nearly so well as they are under the system in vogue in Hawaii. I honestly believe that to be consistent with the other parts of the United States the physicians should be done away with. There are plantations in all of the districts. The parties most benefited are the owners of these plantations. To reduce the matter to a fine point the Territory is furnishing drugs for the plantations. In other words it is subsidizing the plantations, more for their benefit than for the indigent sick. I have had experience in the country and know what I am talking about."

"The question naturally arises, if you cut off the drugs what are you going to do? My answer is that the plantations are going to hire the physician and any professional man who would

refuse to treat these poor patients is unworthy to be a member of the medical profession. There is no chance for any hardship to be worked on any physician in this country. As a matter of economy it is incumbent upon this department to strive to bring about a saving of money that the medical men should be willing to do their part. That is my view. There is nothing personal in it."

George W. Smith said that in the event of the establishment of a county government the county boards would take care of the indigent sick. President Raymond said that county boards were proverbial for the frightful manner in which they administered medicine. The patients did not get fancy medicines put up by the swell houses. They usually got a mixture of "No. 1 or No. 2, or sometimes two blacks and one white." These people were treated in the States as paupers and fed on coarse food. Mr. Lowrey did not see why the Honolulu Dispensary should run if the country physicians were to be discontinued.

Dr. Cooper then presented a motion that all the requisitions sent in be filled, which was carried.

REPORT ON FOOD LAW.

Mr. Dole made an oral report on several paragraphs of the food law which the food commissioner wished changed. The act as proposed would make it a penal offense, he said, if a man should provide a pitcher of adulterated milk for his wife's breakfast table. Any changes made he did not think would be sustained by the Supreme Court. The law at present was not a perfect one and could be greatly improved. The change suggested was to add the words "deliver to" to the present law, which would insure a prosecution of milk drivers who delivered the adulterated product. Mr. Dole and Dr. Shorey were appointed a committee to frame a law for presentation to the Legislature.

CHANGES MADE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Secretaryship Offered Former Physical Instructor Coats.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last Saturday, A. J. Coats, physical instructor of the association, was called to its secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of H. E. Coleman. Two weeks were allowed him in which to give his answer.

Mr. Coats resigned his position as physical director two months ago in order to return to the States to complete his college career and study medicine. Mr. Coats said last night: "My heart was set upon going away, but I think, under the circumstances, that it is my duty to stay. I do not think it best for the work of the association that Mr. Coleman and myself should leave together. I will give the directors a definite answer in two weeks."

"I am physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association summer school held every year at Lake Geneva, and if I decide to remain in Honolulu I shall have to ask for a year's leave of absence from the summer school and shall expect to resume my work in that capacity at the expiration of that time."

An Eastern college man with excellent recommendations is being considered as my probable successor in the gymnasium work of the local association."

Mr. A. J. Coats came to Honolulu a year ago last September from Monmouth College, Illinois, where he had charge of the athletic work, and was pursuing a course of studies when he received a call to Honolulu.

HEALTH BOARD REPORTS.

Figures and Facts Submitted by Territorial Officials.

The following are the reports of various officials under the Board of Health:

City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 52; building permits disapproved, 3; recommendations made, condemnation of certain lots, inspections made, 342; cesspools located, 12; prosecutions in court, 2.

Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 1869; nuisances abated, 1140; complaints filed, none; inspections made, 4083.

City Physician—Patients visited, 57; patients treated at office, 568; patients sent to hospital, 2; prescriptions filled, 52.

Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 94; samples of food tested, 17; prosecutions made, 3; chemical analyses made, 5; adulterations detected, 18; samples of drugs examined, 15.

Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 128; permits issued, 128; inspections made, 236; final certificates issued, 93; sewerage connections approved, 20.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 270; loads of garbage removed, 572; scows loads garbage to sea, 162; dead animals removed, 4.

Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1359; carcasses condemned, 1; tubercular cattle destroyed, 1; fluke, livers, 212; fish examined, 252,185; fish condemned, 3604.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectively set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help. Until Monday I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlahan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

It was a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. None's Outmost never fails. I have seen it, and permanent cure. At any time, 10 cents.

PLUMBERS OUT.

Baird's Advice Has But Little Effect.

FOUR COAST MEN CAUSE TROUBLE

C. H. Brown Suspended Because He Would not Discharge Men He Had Brought Here.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S timely statements in regard to the threatened strike of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association spread dismay in the union yesterday and the "strike" became a weak effort to maintain a much talked of desire to intimidate four coast plumbers from getting admittance to the association.

Instead of going out upon the strike with a defiant attitude, the members quit their jobs in the shops of the master plumbers very quietly and gathered at the association hall to talk it over and question its wisdom.

None of the plumbers of the union went to work yesterday. The only working plumbers were the four whom Master Plumbers Brown and Sellers had imported, and whom the local association refused to admit to membership except upon the payment of a \$50 initiation fee. Brown and Sellers were at first undecided just what answer to give, but at last Brown took a firm stand in the matter and decided to stand by his men, while Sellers weakened at the last moment and discharged two of his workmen. With the exception of these two men the master plumbers of the city were a unit in standing by their fellows and the initiative for the settlement of the differences had to come from the journeymen themselves.

President Connors of the Journeymen Association made many contradictory statements during the day, and when asked whether all the men had gone out, he said:

"Oh, we haven't struck. There isn't anything in that at all. It is simply the individual differences of some of the men with the master plumbers and they did not go to work today. No, sir, there is no strike. Why, don't you know it is against the law to order a strike? We are law-abiding men and haven't any intention of breaking the laws of the land."

"Did you order the association out on a strike last night?"

"No, I did not. I can't do it. I haven't the authority."

"If it is a question of individual differences, how is it that all the master plumbers are minus workmen today?"

"Well, of course, when some of the men stayed away from their jobs, the others thought they would do the same. Now, as to these four men, only two of them came from Seattle. And they ain't members of the Seattle union, either. We don't know them. They haven't presented us with cards showing where they were members, and we haven't asked them for an initiation fee of \$50, for they haven't come to ask us for admittance to the association."

Mr. Connors went on to say that he had no knowledge as to whether the four men, O'Brien, McCoy and Cameron, were union members. He was of the opinion that they were not members in good standing, otherwise they would have presented their membership cards. He denied absolutely of having any knowledge of the \$50 initiation fee incident.

"What does the association propose to do in this matter?" was asked.

"Well, we'll have a meeting tonight and if these four men apply for membership we will consider their applications. That rests entirely with them. If they want to join, all they have to do is to present their applications and they will be considered at the first regular meeting."

The president evaded the issue as to whether there was a strike in progress, but as the association hall was crowded to its full capacity at the time, it was quite evident that a walk-out had been agreed upon at the meeting on the night previous. Connors' own statement Monday night that the journeymen would know at 8 o'clock yesterday morning whether there would be a strike on is significant in that none of the journeymen reported for work at the shops of the master plumbers.

Connors attempted to wax jocose over the matter and stated that the men were not working because the weather was inclement and further that they had been working for such a long time that they needed a holiday. It is asserted that, despite Connors' statement to the contrary, the four men did present themselves for admittance into the local association and that they were given the alternative of paying a \$50 initiation fee or go without work.

"The fee the association demanded of us for admittance was exorbitant. We certainly expressed our desire and entire willingness to join the union and are still in the same mind. To ask a man to pay \$50 to go to work is an outrage and we do not intend to pay it. We are members in good standing in Seattle, made good wages there, and believe we are thoroughly competent to earn good wages here or elsewhere."

The determined action of United States Attorney Baird in quoting the law relating to the strike or walk-out in question had the effect of pouring oil upon troubled waters. Col. Baird's position in regard to anything done in restraint of trade is too well known and it is required to make use of his prerogative in proceeding against the individual members of the Journeymen

Plumbers' Association he will not hesitate to do so. In other words, if the journeymen plumbers persist in their endeavors to keep other men from working by entering into a conspiracy to prevent them from getting employment, either by threats, intimidation or making an extortionate charge for entrance into their organization, they can be assured that the hand of the law will reach out and take them in its grasp. Col. Baird says that under the circumstances, Hawaii being a territory and having the United States laws in effect here, it is the prerogative of the Territorial courts to take the initiative in prosecuting the plumbers, and he will refrain from taking any action if the Territorial courts wish to take advantage of their jurisdiction.

C. H. Brown, John Judge, Arthur McCoy, William Cameron and George O'Brien met in the store of C. H. Brown last evening and discussed the action of the union in bitter words. Late in the day Brown called at the headquarters of the organization and was informed that he had been suspended. In regard to the suspension Brown said:

"I have been a member of the master plumbers for some time, and up to today was in good standing, but I shall certainly not abide by their requests. I propose to stand by my men through it all, and if necessary will send to the Coast for more help. I know for a fact that these men all have membership cards from different cities in the States and also that they have applied for membership here and tendered the old fee of \$25."

"There is plenty of work here for all the men in the city and there is no reason for the present trouble except that they have decided to prevent the men I have caused to come here from working. Up to the very night that the men arrived the initiation fee stood at \$25, and the raise to \$50 was for their benefit. If any good reason could have been assigned for the act the men would have paid the amount demanded."

"Cameron and O'Brien were employed by Sellers until tonight, but when the union threatened him he let them out, and now they will work for me. If they mean to fight me they will find that I can fight, and I think that I can make it warm for the union before they finish."

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH.

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or, rather she says she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrated."

"We hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out; all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story."

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper."

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows; almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Kayauga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899. Witness, A. Halpin.

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation." C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

WANTS TO SEND NEGROES.

Offers to Supply Laborers for an Inducement.

E. R. Davidson, Wharton, Texas, has written the following letter to the postmaster at Lahaina concerning the importation of negro laborers into the Territory of Hawaii.

"I see by the papers that your sugar planters are greatly in need of laborers and I think if the proper inducements were offered I could furnish them a few. If this letter should be handed to any one who is in need of help and he should think it worth his while to answer, please state what you pay your help, with or without board, and what might be expected as to houses to live in and medicine, in case of sickness. Also what you would be willing to pay per head to have them delivered to you, you paying all necessary expenses such as transportation, etc., the men, of course, to pay this back when they get there; also would you want families or all single men?"

William G. Kittell, police officer at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, has applied for the position of fish inspector at that landing. The petition of the officer was presented to the Board of Health yesterday and referred to the district physician for report. It is said that several Japanese fishermen have made Laupahoehoe their port of entry and sold unwholesome fish to people there.

SANITARY Down Again FIRE.

Japanese Business Men To Take Action.

WILL PRESENT A STRONG PETITION

To Ask the Legislature for Reparation for Their Losses.

JAPANESE sufferers from the sanitary fires of last year met in mass meeting last night at the Japanese Primary school on Nuuanu street and appointed their committees for the purpose of formulating a memorial addressed to Governor Dole to be referred by him to the Legislature.

Over 100 prominent Japanese of Honolulu, representative of the business, professional and social element, were present. His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, Miki Saito, was present merely as a spectator, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. These were presided over by S. Ozaki, merchant, and Y. Soga, the secretary of the meeting. It was Mr. Ozaki's first attempt as chairman of such an important affair, but he ably filled the position and received the thanks of those present at the conclusion of the program.

Two resolutions, carefully inscribed in Japanese upon a scroll, were presented and read. These covered a general plan or memorial for presentation to the Legislature, asking that body to take cognizance of the great financial and property losses sustained by the Japanese colony during the period of the plague epidemic, and to adopt some means by which they could be relieved. The resolutions were debated at great length, the principal speakers being Dr. Katsunuma, M. Kawahara, I. Kato, T. Satsunaga and S. Shimimoto. The sense of the meeting was that the resolutions should be tabled until two committees to be appointed by the chair had time to investigate them and decide whether they were proper to submit to the Governor and to the Legislature.

The speakers argued for the appointment of a special committee of seven to be appointed to confer with a committee of like number from among the Chinese sufferers, these two committees to meet whenever convenient and if possible to agree upon a joint plan for the presentation of their claims to the Territorial Government. A unanimous vote resulted at this suggestion and the chair appointed the following persons: K. J. Imanishi, S. Kimura, E. K. Kawasaki, A. K. Ozawa, Dr. T. Katsunuma, G. Gunji and Y. Kimura. The chair notified Lin Shen Chow, who was present at the meeting, representing the Chinese fire sufferers, of the appointment, and the Chinese committee of seven will place itself in readiness to respond to a call from the Japanese committee at any time for a conference. The meeting will probably be held this week, as the time for the convening of the Legislature is near at hand.

A committee of thirty members chosen from among the actual fire sufferers was also appointed and will meet this week to draw up its petition to the Legislature. The memorial will be a strong one, and the history of the fire, the amount of financial and property losses stated, and the indirect losses commented upon. They will make an urgent appeal to the law-making body to make an appropriation for the payment of their claims as well as those of the Chinese sufferers, should it be decided to make a joint appeal.

The call for the meeting was issued some days ago by K. J. Imanishi, S. Ozaki, Y. Soga, S. Kojima, W. Moto-shige, K. Kawasaki, Dr. T. Katsunuma, Y. Soga, G. Gunji, Y. Kimura and T. Ishikawa. The Chinese sufferers are about to take decisive action in the matter of their claims and the utmost interest is being taken in the coming session of the Legislature, as it is believed to be heart and hand in sympathy with the payment of the losses.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Will Try to Grow African Grass Near Hilo for Stock.

A bundle of African grasses grown in Nuuanu valley was shipped to Dr. Russell near Hilo yesterday by the Commissioner of Agriculture and is intended to supplant the Hilo grass. It is said to be excellent as fodder, proving particularly nourishing food for cattle.

It forms a mass of rich green foliage over six feet high and in places it runs over the ground at the rate of ten feet in three months. The experiments with this grass will be made at Dr. Russell's place and great results are looked forward to.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as Nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory: unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago; they act the same today. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

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Bergant Houghtaling, Company F,

N. O. H. has been appointed color sergeant of the First Regiment to succeed the late D. I. Nane.